The Business Farmer's Page

CALF RAISING

Heredity, Care and Feed Needed to Produce Big Milkers. A. A. BORLAND,

Vermont State Agricultural College. To insure strong, vigorous calves begin caring for them before birth by giving the mother palatable and nutritious food, rich in protein and ash. Clover hay, corn sliage and from two to four pounds of grain mixture made of two parts (by weight) of oats, two parts wheat bran and one part lineed oll meal form an excellent ration for this purpose. Give grain sparingly for a few days before and after calving.

It is important a calf receive the first, or colostrum, milk of the dam. being rich in mineral matter, with laxative properties necessary to prevent digestive disorders. Remove the cuif from its dam within three days from birth, as the sooner it is removed the more easily it is taught to drink from

The first two weeks feed the calf three times daily, giving eight to ten | pounds of milk per day the first week and ten to twelve pounds per day the second week. The third week whole milk may be substituted by skimmilk and a grain supplement, so by the end of the fourth week it has been entirety eliminated. The amount of skimmilk may gradually be increased to sixteen or eighteen pounds daily. Grain is best fed dry, beginning with a handful after feeding milk. When entirely on skimmilk, hay and grain, the amount of grain may be one-half pound daily, at the end of two months three months two pounds daily, and no admitting sunshine and fresh air. further increase is necessary for six months. A good mixture is three parts and one part linseed oil meal.

Substitutes For Skimmilk. If the skimmilk is limited various substitutes may be used after the calf is thirty days old. The Cornell station found dried skimmilk powder gave the best results, and Schumacher's calf meal and Blatchford's calf meal gave good results, strong calves having been raised by their use without milk.

In raising calves indigestion or scours are often troublesome and are traced to one or more of the following causes: Too much milk, cold milk, sour milk, unclean pails or unclean surroundings. The best remedy is to remove the cause. When a severe case appears reduce the feed at once and give three ounces of castor oil in a pint of milk, to be followed in four to six hours by a teaspoonful of a mixture of one part salol and two parts subnitrate of bismuth three times daily

Especially Handy on Leased Land. J. W. KELLER.

After the broader, before the laying bouse, what then? The colony house is the answer. Chicks are generally ready to leave the brooder at about six weeks of age that is, when fully feathered. They are then able to take care of themselves during the daytime, and, except on cold, rainy days. the question of artificial heat is not

There are several types of colony houses, but all should have the following fentures: Perfectly dry, freedom from drafts, well ventilated, easy to clean and move (this latter should be done every seasons, and, lastly, they should be attractive, but inexpensive.

Don't crowd the chicks in the colony house. Remember, they will be almost grown before they are moved again. Have perches removable, and do not allow the chicks to roost until their bones have hardened up consider ably, or they may have crooked breast bones. When roosts are given, have them at least two inches wide.

Can Be Made or Bought.

For small flocks suitable colony houses may be made from large store boxes by covering the top and three sides with tar paper, the other side being made of cellur window wire extending six inches down from the tonthe calf is a month old and being fed | Which should ordinarily be left uncovered, but there should be a curtain to drop over it in bad weather. The balance of the side should be hinged so it one pound daily and at the end of can be thrown open during the day,

The "A" shaped colony house is quite a favorite, as it combines mof (by weight) of cornmeal, three parts and two sides in one piece. It has also ground onts, three parts wheat bran | the added virtue of being cheap, but is not so easily cleaned as some of the others.

Most colony houses average about 6 by 8 feet in size, with shed roof and a large wire covered window with curtain in front. This type should be built on skids, so that they can be easily dragged to new ground with the aid of a horse, and, if tightly built, houses of this sort can be used for layers and also breeders in the winter by the addition of nests, hoppers, etc.

A word about placing the house, Choose well drained ground that is covered with a heavy, sweet sod. An old orchard is almost ideal, as the trees furnish shade during the hot summer days. Clean away any brush piles or thickets which might harbor vermin, and if the same ground must be used year after year lime it, plow it down each fall and sow with some suitable crop which will afford green pasture for the growing birds

COLONY HOUSES FOR POULTRY WHAT EVERY GARDEN NEEDS

E. O. MORTON.

Perhaps the first essential for a successful garden is to plan it on paper in detail before starting so as to waste other hand, the work is to be done by hand the rows should be nearer togethor rectangular.

Provide plenty of manure; that falling, use fertilizer, part applied when should be sprayed again with a se plowing and part in the rows as the lion of bordeaux and paris green of plants need it. Those who have no er spray fruit trees while in blos cold frame sashes will find the little to kill the insects that were not single plant frames a great belp in hand when the first spraying was done starting the melons, cucumbers, early The bordeaux may be purchased a annual flower seeds, beans, etc. These ready mixed and paris green added in cost about \$8.50 for ten and come the proportion of one pound to 150 gal knocked down, with the boit holes all bored, so that it only takes a few moments with a wrench to put them together. An added advantage of these small frames is that insects may be kept from the young plants until they are strong enough to withstand their

Tools and Results.

As to tools, there are a few that are indispensable and a few more fight against the colling moth that add to the joy of gardening. The necessary ones include a heart shaped hoe, a small garden hoe, a spading fork, spade, long handled shovel, rake, garden reel and 100 feet of line and a dibber. The tools which make work easy are the wheel hoe with all its ac-spot; grapes opray when flowers open cessories, weeders, plows, rakes, seed-bordeaux for fungi: plums should reer marker and cultivators, the knap celve the same treatment; gooseber ments spent each pleasant day in the flowers open. garden (for a family of five) will produce astonishing results.

making gardens bloom, as, for example, the government agricultural experiments with girls and boys amply assure us. In England, of course, the garden becomes all absorbing from February until November, and the loving care quite a feature of the hothe wonderful garden had to offer.

SPRAY AGAIN IN MAY

Perfect Fruit Admits No Insects. E. K. PARKINSON.

The warm, bright days of early spring bring to life the insect world. no valuable space. Thus if a horse is and the annual campaign of destructo be used for cultivating make the tion begins as soon as the first leaves garden long and narrow. If, on the appear. This is, then, one of the moscritical times, and the spraying while is done in May and June will count for much in a stendy war against these er and the garden may be either square posts. The first spraying is done with copper sulphate, but when the blos soms have formed the apple tree lons of bordeaux. See that the agi tator in the sprayer works freely and does the work thoroughly, and a pulof automobile goggles will be found very useful in protecting the eyes while spraying.

The next spraying should be after the blossoms have failen dut while the little apples are still standing upright) using the same solution, and this i the most important treatment in the

Other Fruits to Be Sprayed.

Spray the following fruits just after the blossoms have fallen and use, for cherries, bordeaux to prevent rot. pears, bordesus and paris green quinces, bordeaux for leaf and frui sack sprayer and a large watering pot ries and currents, bordeaux and paris with a fine nozzle. The wheel hoe be- green, and these should be sprayed at comes almost human when guided by the first sight of worms; peaches, boran intelligent hand and does away deaux to prevent rot and mildew, and with hand hoeing entirely. A few mo- these should be sprayed just before the

In spraying bear in mind that birds will suffer if poisons are used in great-As a rule, children are particularly er strength than is absolutely required, interested in growing crops and have for, while a poisoned worm will not, as repeatedly proved their interest in a rule, kill a full grown bird, it may making gardens bloom, as, for exam kill the fledglings. Keep the bark of the fruit free well scraped, thus destroying the breeding places of many pests, and in trying to get rid of tent caterpillars do not burn the nests, for It very seriously injures the trees, but writer recalls a little garden, 50 by 100 ters, which may be seen in early spring feet, cared for by a man who owned a small hotel, and from this productive burn them. After young enterpillars plot he supplied salads, early potatoes. hatch out they soon begin to weave strawberries, pens, beans, tomatoes tent, to which they retreat at night and and flowers to his guests. More than in stormy weather, and it is then the this, the garden became through his nests should be either cut off and burn ed or gathered by hand and destroyed. tel, and new arrivals would be heard if given proper protection the birds asking if they were in time for the themselves will do wonders toward "strawberries" or the "pens" or what keeping down these insect pests and ever it might be, which the season and should therefore always be encouraged

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